App. F. IX-4

1940.

File No. 47-38

Previous References. (LB)

Serial Nos. 6, 8 & 9

Dy Secretary 28.4.40

Later References.

B 67-40 (3+4)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Three

Part B for August 1940.

SUBJECT.

Certain Bye-laws framed by the Mysore Sugar Town Board, Mandya

I

818]

The Pdt., the Mysore Sugar Town Bd.

Dr. of P.H

& C Mandya

L 1275-7 Dy 6th Aug. 1940

Sanctions as revised are appended to the order.

12.12.40

Serial No.

6

From

The President, Mysore Sugar Town Board Maadya

SYB 5 243 Dt 16.11.38

Requests approval of Govt to the bylaws passed by this Board for the Conduct of Business of this Town Board and of the bylaws for the Custody of Buildings, Conservancy & Sanitation, Conserving & guarding against pollution of all sources of water supply, proper cleaning of drains, slaughtering of cattle & their sale.

1) The bylaws have been gone through and certain verbal corrections necessary have been made therein

21/12/38
944

2) The Dir of P.H. may be requested to furnish his opinion on the bylaws before the 5th January 1939.

for
21/12/38

Pw O. No. 119
20-12-38

Public Health) forwarded w/c to the Directors for favour of opinion regarding the Draft Bye-laws sent up by the Sugar Town Board Maadya

By order
Rangaswamy
for Law Secy
20/12

NOTE.—Contn. Sheet

File No. of 19

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

R.O.C. 976-3
8-6-40
See Cover copy of model bye-laws

Retransmitted with compliments.

4 The Draft bye-laws framed by the Sugar Town Board may be approved with the following additions and alterations.

I. Under Bye-laws for keeping and slaughter of the live stock.

(a) After clause 17 insert the following as Cl.18 and renumber the succeeding clauses (page 17)

Cl. No animal which is not permitted to be slaughtered and which is not meant for immediate slaughter shallbe brought into the slaughter house.

(b) After Clause 38, insert the following clause as 39, and renumber the succeeding clauses (page 20)

Clause: - The water supply to the slaughter house must be kept in good order and a supply sufficient for all the purposes including cleaning of the premises and all receptacles must be obtained.

II. Page 20. In the place of draft bye-laws for proper control and restraint of infectious diseases, the model bye-laws relating to that subject, copy of which is enclosed may be adopted in toto.

T. Govindaraya
Director of Public Health.

9/6

SECY. LAW DEPT. 9 JUNE 1940 GOVT OF MYSORE

2829 Bye-laws framed by the Mysore Sugar Board

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. of 1940 | [App. F. III–2

Serial No.

5 The suggestions made by the Director of Public Health have been incorporated in the draft Bye-laws

6 Submitted with a draft G.O. Sanctioning for approval or other orders.

King 11/6

7 The bylaws have been scrutinized again.

8 The suggestions made by the Dir of P.H. have been incorpn in their respective places.

9 The Dir of P.H. has suggested the adoption of the model bylaws regarding notified diseases These are very elaborate as compared with the bylaws framed by the Board for the prevention of infectious & dangerous diseases under rule 9 (h) of the rules issued vide Lr. dated 2nd Feby 1939. Before they could be approved for adoption, it is perhaps necessary to ascertain the views of the Board who have to enforce the same and who therefore know how far these bylaws could be enforced in practice At present

Hop B.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

By Laws — Sugar Standing Board

2808

File No. 2 of 194 | General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

Letter will therefore be written to the Registrar to furnish his views in the matter. Action may be taken thereafter to approve of them. This is for appl

TYPING OFFICE
25 JULY 1940
REN. &

(1) The bye-laws are framed under rule 7, & rule 9(a) (b), (c), (a) (c), (b), (g) & (g) they have to be approved by Govt under rules 7 & 9

(2) The draft for is for approval

Yes 18/7/40 (2) may be approved.

(Asst. Secy)

23/7/40

(Member)

(3) 28/7

Hm 23/7/40

24/7/40

Hm 29/7

GENERAL OFFICE
FIRST REGISTRY
JUL 24 1940
No. 6074

963 25/7

875 27.7.40

Immediate

29/7

Serial No.

To

The President, the Mysore Sugar Town Board
The Director of P.H.
The Dy. Comr, Mandya Dist.
No L 1275-7/VP 47-38-8 dt 6-8-40
Approves certain bye-laws framed by the Mysore Sugar Town Board

14) A draft-letter enquiring whether the Sugar Town Board is willing to adopt the model bye-laws re notifiable diseases is put up as directed in para 9 supra

King
13.8.40
for

15) Done
14/8/40

TYPING SECTION 14 AUG. 1940

To

The President, The Mysore Sugar Town Bd
No L 14 S-3 dated 19/8/40
Calls for certain information

Sus. A

Letter no S.T.B. 2385 dt 17-10-40 from the president, The Mysore Sugar Town Board stating that the Board have adopted the bye-laws relating to the notifiable diseases, as suggested by the Director of Public Health

16) On this office letter dt 19-8-40 the Pdt of the Board was addressed

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Bye-laws — Mysore Sugar Town Board

I/P File No. of 1940. 1952 General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

to report - if they were willing to adopt - the bye-laws in question in lieu of those framed by them on the subject. It is stated now that the Board have adopted the bye-laws as indicated by this office.

17) As formal sanction of Govt is however necessary in this behalf to give legal effect to these bye-laws, a draft G.O. is put up for appl or other orders.

Submitted

King
13.11.40

for

Law Secy)

14/4/40

3 MR 14/11

17) May be sanctioned

H. Member)

Hm 15.11.40

15/4

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.

4826.

21.11

Hm 2 -2/11

Done

22/11

TYPING SEC. NOV. 1940 GEN. & REV. SECTT.

2828

CODES USED:
A.B.C. 5TH EDN. & BENTLEY'S

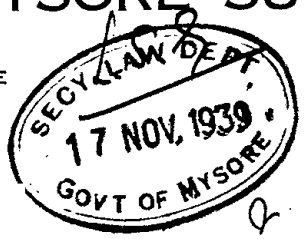
THE MYSORE SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

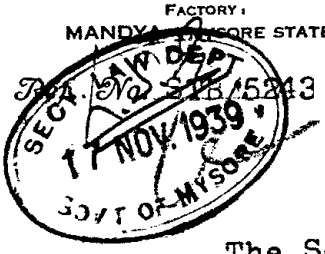
HEAD OFFICE:
SESHADRI ROAD, BANGALORE

FACTORY:
MANDYA (MYSORE STATE)

FACTORY OFFICE
MANDYA

Dated 16th November *19* 39





VP 47-38-6

The Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department,
General & Revenue Secretariat,
BANGALORE.

Dear Sir,

Government, in their Notification No.L.8135/VP/47/38/3, dated 8th April 1939, have nominated five members as members of the Mysore Sugar Town Board, Mandya. The Town Board has held two meetings since its inception and I am enclosing herewith for your ready reference, a copy of the proceedings of these two meetings.

At the second meeting held on the 7th November 1939, the Board considered the bye-laws for the conduct of business of the Mysore Sugar Town Board, as drafted, and have resolved that these may be adopted after obtaining the approval of the Government for the same.

I request that the approval of the Government may be obtained and forwarded to me.

Yours faithfully,
THE MYSORE SUGAR TOWN BOARD,

PRESIDENT.

Encls: copy of bye-laws.
2 proceedings.
RAS/KN.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Mysore Sugar Town Board, held at 4 P.M. on Tuesday the 7th November 1939 at the Factory Main Office of the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Mandya.

The following members were present:-

(1) - R. Ananthasubramanyam, Esq., B.A., B.L. (PRESIDENT).

(2) - Mrs. Jayamma Kalbagal.
(3) - Mr. N. Narasimha Iyengar, B.A., B.L.,
(4) - Mr. B. Beerappa, B.A.

Dr. B.R. Reddy was absent.

The proceedings of the last Committee Meeting were read over and confirmed.

The Board then considered the Draft Bye-laws, copies of which had already been distributed amongst the various members of the Board. It was resolved that these Draft Bye-Laws may be adopted to guide the work of the Town Board and that the necessary sanction of the Government be obtained for adopting the same.

It was also suggested that suitable bye-laws for regulating the proper inspection of hotels, restaurants, eating houses and sweetmeat shops in the area, and also for conserving and guarding against pollution of all sources of water supply, may be framed and placed before the Board at its next meeting.

The question of adequate funds for the carrying out of the work relating to the Mysore Sugar Town Board was then considered and it was resolved that the Sugar Company may be requested to kindly grant a sum of Rs.3,500/- in the first instance, per annum, to enable the Board to do such work as sanitation, etc., which the Sugar Company is now doing.

It was also resolved that the next meeting of the Board may be held on the 2nd Saturday in January 1940.

FOR THE MYSORE SUGAR TOWN BOARD,

PRESIDENT.

RAS/KN.

G. R. S. App. F VI—G 2]

SUBJECT ..... ab 1.3.[illegible]

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to... .....

Section V. P

File No. 47-38

Serial No. 8

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193*

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Date of issue.....6-8-40.....193

Signed by ...Hy. T. R. .....

Read— Letter no S.T.B 5243 dated 16-11-39 from the president, The Mysore Sugar Town Board requesting sanction to the marginally noted draft-Bye-laws framed by the Board, under sections 7 and 9 of the rules issued under G.O. No. L 6579 V.P. 47-38 dated 22.2.1937

Order thereon.—No. L 1275-77 D 6-8-40.

Sanctioned as revised & appended to this order

Hys

For Secretary to Govt
Law Dept—

May this be—

(i) printed ?

(ii) treated as a standing order ?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part ?

(vi) translated ?

(v) placed at the disposal of the press ?

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

1) Bye-laws for the conduct of Business of the Sugar Town Board

2) _____ regulating the construction of Buildings etc

3) providing Burial and Burning grounds and regulating removal of dead bodies

4) _____ regulating the disposal of kitchen and stable refuse.

The president, The Mysore Sugar Town Board.

The director of public Health

D. C. Bramdy & Distt

P.T.O

5) Bye-laws for conserving and guarding against pollution of sources of water supply

6) Bye-laws for the proper cleaning of drains, latrines etc

7) Bye-laws for keeping and slaughter of Live Stock and Sale of Flesh

8) Bye-laws for proper control and restraint of infectious diseases

9) Bye-laws for regulating barber shops and Hair dressing Saloons

List of Enclosure

Copied by DM 4 Encls 30/7/40

Examined by

WD 0523—GPB—22,500—16-3-37

I - BYE-LAWS FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE MYSORE SUGAR TOWN BOARD.

****

Framed under Rule No.7 of the rules issued in Notification No. L.6579 - V.P.47-38-2, dated ~~the~~ 22nd February 1939, for the administration of the industrial area at Mandya.

---

1. The President shall preside at every meeting of the Board and in his absence, the members of the Board shall choose one of their number to preside thereat.

2. The meetings of the Board shall be held at the Office of the Board or at any other place within the New Town area, as the President may, from time to time, determine.

3. All meetings shall be open to the public, provided that the public may be required to withdraw, if it should be deemed necessary by the presiding authority that any enquiry or deliberation pending before the Board should be held in private. The presiding authority may, at any time, cause any person to be removed who interrupts the proceedings.

4. The meetings shall be either ordinary or special.

5. The President shall convene a meeting of the Board not less than once in two months.

6. The President may at any time convene a special meeting of the Board on his own motion and shall convene such meeting on the requisition of three members. (Three days' previous notice shall be given by the President of the matter to be brought up at such special meeting and no other business shall be transacted thereat.)

may be omitted

7. A general meeting shall be held in the third week of July to pass the annual accounts and receive the report of the President and no other

(Contd.)

business shall be transacted at such a meeting.

8. The date of the ordinary meeting shall be fixed at the previous meeting of the Board, provided that the President may, for sufficient reasons, alter the day of the meeting to a subsequent date. The President shall fix the dates for the other meetings.

9. Three days' notice and in cases of urgency, notice of shorter duration specifying the date and time of a meeting and the business to be transacted thereat shall be given to every member.

10. A member may bring a proposition, complaint or report before the Board for consideration at an ordinary meeting, by giving five days' previous notice of the same to the President.

11. The Board may, at any meeting, transact any business other than that mentioned in the notice given under bye-law 9, if the majority of the members present agree to do so.

12. Three Members shall be sufficient to form a quorum.

13. If, within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned.

14. In the event of the votes on any subject being equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote provided he has exercised his vote before the count is taken.

15. No Resolution of the Board shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof.

16. The business at meetings shall ordinarily be conducted in English and the minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Board shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall be signed by the President of the Meeting.

(CONTD.)

17. Within three days of the date of a meeting, a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at such meeting shall be forwarded to Government or such authority as may be appointed by them.

18 (a). The President shall be directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the duties imposed upon the Board by Government.

(b) The President shall be the Chief Executive officer of the Board. He shall exercise all the executive functions of the Board, excepting those which may be specially reserved by the Board from time to time and shall have power:--

(1) To appoint, without the previous sanction of the Board, a qualified and competent person to any sanctioned post under the Board the monthly salary of which does not exceed Rs.50/- per mensem, nominations to posts whose salary exceeds Rs.50/- being submitted to the Board for approval.

(2) To grant leave of absence to the holder of any post under the Board, and to appoint a fit person to act for such holder during such absence, Subject to Sub rule (1)

(3) To transfer, reduce, suspend or dismiss the holder of any post, the monthly salary of which does not exceed Rs.50/- and to fine any official of the Board.

(4) In emergent cases, to suspend officers getting a monthly salary of over Rs.50/- placing the matter before the Board for approval at the next meeting.

(5) All transfers and disciplinary measures other than the imposition of fines taken by the Executive Officers of the Board in respect of officials of the Board drawing a salary exceeding Rs.30/- should be reported to the Board at the next meeting.

(6) The Board may require the President

(CONTD.)

to furnish them with:

i. Any return, statement, estimate, statistics or other information regarding any matter appertaining to the administration of the Board.

ii. A report on any such matter.

iii. A copy of any document in his charge.

The President shall comply with every such requisition without unreasonable delay.

All contracts on behalf of the Board shall be in writing and signed by the President, who shall have power, without reference to the Board to enter into any contract on behalf of the Board not exceeding in the aggregate Rs.200/- but for all contracts above that sum, the previous sanction of the Board shall be obtained at an ordinary meeting.

All Official Orders and proceedings issuing from the Board as such shall be signed by the President.

19. All accounts and orders and proceedings of the Board shall be kept in the Office of the President and shall be open to the inspection of any Member of the Board during office hours.

20. The President shall keep the accounts, disburse the pay of the establishment and expend such sums as may be necessary on all items of expenditure from the funds at the disposal of the Board up to Rs.50/- without reference to the Board. For the expenditure of a larger sum at any time, the sanction of the Board shall be obtained at an ordinary meeting.

21. Every license or permission granted ~~granted~~ and every bill notice or other document to be served or sent on behalf of or under the authority of the Board shall be signed by the President or the Secretary, or a member duly authorised by the

(CONTD.)

President in this behalf.

22. The President may summon any person either to give evidence or to produce or cause the production of documents, as the case may be, in respect of any question relating to taxation or to the grant of any license or permission under the rules framed by the Board or the Government and such person shall obey such summons, unless prevented from doing so for sufficient reasons.

23. Every summons for the attendence of a person to give evidence or to produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend and also whether his attendence is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document, or for both purposes, and every particular document which the person summoned is called on to produce shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy.

24. The Secretary shall act under the general control of the President and be responsible for the preparation and maintenance of all registers, accounts and records of the Board.

25. The President shall not absent himself for a period exceeding 15 days so as to be unable to perform satisfactorily his duties as such President, unless leave to absent himself, which shall not exceed three months, has been granted by the Government.

During the absence on leave or otherwise of the President, the Secretary shall be in charge of the Office of the President. If the Secretary also is on leave, the Board shall appoint one of its members to do the duties of the President or the Secretary as the case may be and shall intimate the fact to the Government.

****

Bye-Laws for regulating the construction and Restoration of Buildings of every description, the materials of which they shall be made, their ventilation, the Drainage, the number of persons that may occupy them and other similar matters and to prevent the construction of buildings without adequate provision being made for the lay-out and location of streets.

and(e)

Vide Rule 9(a) of Govt. Notification No. L.6579-V.P.47-38-2 dated 22-2-39.

In these bye-laws unless there be anything repugnant to the subject or context, the expression "Building" means a house, hut, shed or any structure, temporary or permanent, whether intended for human habitation or not and includes also a wall.

1. No building for any description shall be erected without the permission, in writing, of the President of the Board. In the event of the said permission being refused, the reasons for such refusal shall be stated.

2. Every application for permission to build shall be in writing and presented to the Executive Officer, and shall, in addition to the plan of the building, contain the following particulars:--

(a) Name of Locality.
(b) Size of building.
(c) Description of building and number of rooms with their dimensions.
(d) Number of doors and windows with measurements;
(e) Purpose for which the building is to be erected, and where it is to be used as a dwelling, the number of persons who are to occupy it.
(f) Arrangements for drainage;
(g) Location of the latrine;
(h) The level at which the foundation and lowest floor of such buildings are proposed to be laid.
(i) Nature of flooring;
(j) Provision of roof ventilation;
(k) Nature of roof.
(l) Time for completion.

Provided that no such application or permission as aforesaid shall be required in the case of a building erected by or under the authority of the General Manager of the Mysore Sugar Company and

(CONTD:)

intended to be used for the purposes of the Factory only and not as a dwelling.

3. With the previous sanction in writing of the Board, or in urgent cases of the President of the Board, the Executive Officer may cause any building, erected in contravention of these provisions to be pulled down or altered, after giving 24 hours' notice in writing to the occupant or owner thereof.

4. The owner of every uninhabited building or portion of a building, which is in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, shall be bound when required, in writing by the Board, to dismantle the same and to have the walls levelled to the ground.

5 (a) No cooly lines or houses to be rented out or used as dwellings, shall be built in, or on, or attached to, any shop or bazaar, nor built within 20 yards of any shop or bazaar.

(b) Except where dwellings are built of masonry with pucca roof and with doors 6 feet x 2½ feet and one window 2 feet x 1½ ft. in each room or compartment, all huts and buildings of a temporary nature shall be at least 9 feet laterally from any other building and shall have an open road-way in front and rear of not less than 15 ft. Thatched roof construction will not be allowed.

(c) All huts and buildings of a temporary nature shall be constructed of such materials and of such dimensions as may be permitted by the Executive Officer and shall not be inhabited by more than one family, not exceeding seven persons, except with the permission of the Board.

(d) No single room or compartment of any dwelling place shall be less than 8 ft. x 8 ft. square

(CONTD.)

and 8 ft. high unless specially permitted in writing by the Executive Officer and shall have such means of ventilation as in the opinion of the Executive Officer is sufficient.

(e) The owner or occupier shall keep his premises clean, in good repair and in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

6. (a) No person shall allow any latrine, cesspool or receptacle for filth, or any house or premises to remain in a filthy condition after six hours' notice from the Executive Officer, or

(b) neglect to comply with an order from the Executive Officer to white-wash or disinfect any premises which he owns or occupies or to clean, repair, fill up or cover any well, tank, reservoir, marshy ground, or excavation or to remove rank vegetation or other matter within such premises.

7. The owner of any building, or his representative, or tenant, shall be held responsible for any breach of the above Bye-Law.

8. Whenever the Board consider, that any block of buildings is, by reason of the manner in which such buildings are crowded together, or for the want of drainage or ventilation, and the impracticability of cleaning, attended with risk of disease to the occupier thereof, or, to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, they may cause a notice to be fixed to some part of such block requiring the owners, or the occupiers thereof, within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, to execute such works, or to take such action as the Board deem necessary for the prevention of such risk.

9. All vacant sites acquired or held for building purposes shall be held, subject to the conditions in the schedule hereto annexed, a copy of which shall be signed by the person proposing to build.

(CONTD.)

SCHEDULE:

1. That no building shall be commenced until the plan and specification of the same be approved by the President.

2. That no excavations, for procuring earth or other material for building purposes, shall be made in or near any building site, except with the permission of the Executive Officer.

3. That no site or building shall be transferred or sublet without the permission of the Board.

4. That breach of any of the above conditions will subject the holder to summary forfeiture of the site.

5. That when the site is resumed on a breach of any of the above conditions or Bye Laws, no one shall be entitled to any compensation or payment for any expenditure whatever incurred thereon.

10. The Board may, at any time, in the manner herein after prescribed, take steps to abate overcrowding in buildings.

11. Whenever the Board consider the interior of a building is so over-crowded as to be or to be likely to become dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of that or of any neighbouring buildings, the Board may after reasonable notice to the owner cause proceedings to be taken before a Magistrate of the First Class for the purpose of obtaining an order to prevent such overcrowding.

12. Such Magistrate, on the production of a Certificate by a medical Officer duly authorised or empowered by the Board or the Government, stating his opinion that the overcrowding complained of is likely to cause disease, or risk of disease, and

(CONTD.)

after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to such Magistrate necessary require the owner of the building within a reasonable time, not being more than six weeks or less than ten days, to abate the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the said building to such extent as he shall deem necessary to prescribe, or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

13. If the said building shall have been sublet, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the same shall, for the purpose of Bye-law (13) be deemed to be the owner of the building.

14. It shall be incumbant on any owner to whom any requisition is issued under bye-law (13) forthwith to give to so many of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the said building as may be necessary to fulfil the conditions prescribed thereby; written notice to vacate the said building within the period specified, in such requisition, and any such lodgers, tenants or inmates receiving such notice shall be bound to comply therewith.

15. Any owner of a building who, after the date specified in any requisition issued under bye-law (13) permits overcrowding of any building in contravention of such requisition, and any person who omits to vacate any such building in accordance with notice given to him under bye-law (15) shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each day subsequent to the date specified in such requisition during which such overcrowding or such omission to vacate continues, provided that the total amount of the fine does not exceed Rs.100/-

17. For every breach of the bye-law, the offender shall be liable to a fine, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding rupees one hundred.

(CONTD.)

Bye-Laws for providing
Burial and Burning Grounds and
regulating removal of dead bodies.

Vide Rule 9(b) of Notification No.L.6579-
V.P.47-38-2, dated 22nd February 1939.

---

1. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt in any place other than the burial or burning ground duly ~~selected~~ set apart for the purpose by or under the orders of the Government.

2. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug a grave in any ground so appointed ~~for aforesaid~~, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave, and no grave shall be less than six feet in depth.

3. Whoever carries a corpse or part of a corpse, through any street or public place, not decently covered or while carrying a corpse or part of a corpse leaves the same unattended, in or near any street, or public place for any purpose whatever, shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these ~~rules~~ bye laws.

4. For every breach of the bye-laws, the offender shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs.100/-.

****

Bye-Laws for regulating the disposal of Kitchen and stable refuse, animal refuse of all kinds and night soil or other offensive matter.

Framed under Rule No.9(c) of the Rules issued in Government Notification No.L-6579-V.P.47-38-2, dated the 22nd February 1939.

1. All kitchen and stable refuse, animal refuse, night soil and other impure matter shall be deposited in pits, at spots selected by the Executive Officer, or other receptacles assigned for the purpose

(CONTD.)

unless destroyed by incineration. All such refuse, night-soil and other impure matter may be sold as manure or otherwise disposed of as may be directed by the Executive Officer, and the proceeds shall be credited to the Board.

2. NUISANCE: Whoever having the care or custody of a child under twelve years of age, omits to prevent such child from committing nuisance in/or by the side of any public road or street, shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these bye-laws.

3. DRAINS: No public drain shall be covered without the written permission of the Board.

4. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited, in or by the side of any public drain, any substance or thing whereby the said drain is, or may be, in any way obstructed.

5. For every breach of these bye-laws, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred on conviction before a Magistrate.

****

Bye-Laws for conserving and guarding against Pollution of all sources of water Supply.

(Vide Rule No.9 (d) of the Government Notification No.L.6579 V.P.47-38-2, dated 22-2-1939.)

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1. WATER SUPPLY: Every well used for drinking purposes shall be a draw-well with a parapet wall, not less than three feet in height, and uprights of stone, iron or wood shall be fixed with a pulley attachment for drawing water.

2. All wells and other sources of drinking water supply may be disinfected with permanganate of potash or other suitable disinfectant whenever necessary under the direction of the Executive Officer.

(CONTD.)

3. The President or the Executive Officer may prohibit the use of any well, or order any well to be closed or filled up, which he considers insanitary and incapable of being made sanitary.

4. No person shall bathe or wash clothes, or cattle in any tank or well, not specially set apart for the purpose, and no tank or well so set apart, shall be used for bathing by a person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or for washing the clothes of any such person, or for washing any animal suffering from such disease.

5. For every breach of the bye-law, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.100/- on conviction before a Magistrate.

****

Bye-Laws for the proper cleaning of drains, Sewers, latrines and urinals.

(Vide Rule No.9 (f) of Government Notification No. L.6579-V.P.47-38-2 dated 22-2-1939(.

DRAINS AND LATRINES:

1. The owner of every bazaar or dwelling shall provide a suitable drain of such pattern as may be approved by the Board, in front and in rear of such bazaar or dwelling, unless the Executive Officer decides that such drain is unnecessary, and shall, if specially ordered by the President, provide a similar drain within the premises of such bazaar or dwelling, and ~~xxx~~ shall keep the said drain or drains clean. On failure to comply with this rule, the President may give the owner or occupant of such bazaar or dwelling 48 hours' notice in writing to provide or to clean such drain or drains, and may, if such notice is not complied with, cause to be constructed or cleaned such drain or drains and recover the cost of doing so from the

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one hundred on conviction before a Magistrate.

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Bye-Laws for keeping and slaughter of Live Stock and Sale of Flesh.
(Vide Rule No. 9(g) of -----Govt. Notification No. L. 6579 V.P. 47-38-2 d. 22.2.39)

1. Unless with the permission of the Board, no cattle, sheep, goats or pigs shall be kept within 30 feet of any building used as a shop or dwelling, nor shall sheds for such animals be erected nearer than 20 yards of any such building.

2. No animals shall be slaughtered within 100 yards of any building, source of water supply, or public road or way, except with the permission in writing of a sanitary Officer, or otherwise than within enclosures erected for the purpose on such sites as may be selected or approved of by the Board.

3. No place shall be used for slaughtering cattle, sheep, goats or pigs without a license from the Board.

4. A Sanitary officer may permit any person or persons to kill, without license and without payment of any fee, any animal at any place on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

5. All slaughtering of animals shall take place within such hours as the Board may prescribe, after which all skins, carcasses, bones, horns and offal must be removed and the premises cleaned by the owner or contractor.

6. The owner or contractor of every market, slaughter-house, or other place used for slaughtering animals shall pay to the Board such fees, as it may prescribe from time to time, and every person bringing an animal for slaughter to such market, slaughter-house or other place, shall pay to the owner or contractor thereof, a fee according to the following scale:

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Bullock	6 annas.
Cow	6 annas.
Buffalo	6 annas.
Calf	4 annas.
Sheep	2 annas.
Goat	2 annas.
Pig	4 annas.
Samber & other deer.	6 annas.

7. Every owner of a market, or of any slaughter house, or other place used for slaughtering animals, shall provide such drains and cess-pits therein and such floor therefor as may be considered necessary by the Executive Officer; also a supply of water sufficient for keeping such market, slaughter-house or other place in a clean and wholesome condition.

8. No place shall be used for selling or storing or exposing for sale, meat, poultry, or fish, without license granted in accordance with these bye-laws.

9. The licensee shall not sell or offer for sale, flesh that is stale, decomposed or unfit for human consumption. He should take necessary precautions to protect the flesh from contamination from dust and flies.

10. Animals intended for human consumption only shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-house.

11. Butchers and others shall have access to the slaughter houses for the purpose of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on the conditions specified hereunder.

Only licensed men will be allowed in the slaughter-house for the purpose of dressing the meat. These persons will be provided with a badge once a year by the Board on payment of one Rupee. A list or such licensed men will be hung up at the slaughter house and a copy maintained in the Board Office.

12. Animals shall be slaughtered only in the allotted space in the slaughter-house and no other.

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13. No animals shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house except during such hours, as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Board and notified in a conspicuous place in the slaughter-house.

14. None but those engaged in the slaughter of animals and Sanitary Officers and members of the Board shall have access to the slaughter-house.

15. Every animal intended for slaughter at the slaughter-house shall be brought thereto one hour before the time fixed so as to admit of examination by the Officer deputed for the purpose by the Board.

16. Animals which, upon examination are found to be free from disease, shall be marked with the Board stamp for slaughtering.

17. Every animal which upon examiniation is found to be suffering from any disease, shall be marked and handed over to the owner.

18 No animal which is not permitted to be slaughtered and which is not meant for immediate slaughter shall be brought into the slaughter house

19 ~~18~~. No animal that is, or is suspected to be with young shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-house.

20 ~~19~~. The carcass of every animal which has been slaughtered in the slaughter-house shall, after it has been skinned, be carefully examined to ascertain if it is free from disease. The skin shall be likewise similarly examined.

21 20. Every carcass, which, upon such examination is found to be diseased, shall be seized and destroyed in such manner as to render it unfit for human consumption. Provided that the skin of a carcass not showing signs of an infectious or contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

22 ~~21~~. All meat and offal, which, upon such examination, are found to be diseased or considered unfit for human consumption, shall be seized & destroyed.

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22. Every skinned carcass, which after such examination is found to be free from disease and fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be quatered or cut up.

23. No person shall blow ~~my~~ by means of insufflation the carcass of animals slaughtered for human consumption.

24. The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals which have not been seized for destruction shall be collected in a special offal-room in the slaughterhouse, there to be washed and cleaned before their removal.

25. All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of the slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in the offal pit.

26. The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewers, but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their assistants and deposited in the offal pit.

27. All skins, fat and offal shall be removed within twenty-four hours of the slaughtering of the animal; if not, all skins, offal, fat, entrails, etc., left at a slaughter-house shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the Board and be disposed of as the President or the Executive Officer may direct.

28. No person shall sell or store meat, skin or offal in the premises of a slaughter-house.

29. Meat, entrails and tripe which are fit for human consumption and permitted to be removed from the slaughter-house, shall be removed in covered metal buckets or carts, and such buckets or carts together with their covers shall, at all times, be kept clean.

30. No person suffering from leprosy, sores

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or other diseases of the skin shall enter the slaughter-house.

32-31. No dog or any animal not intended for slaughter at the time shall be admitted into a slaughter house. Every such dog or animal found there shall be made over to the Police to be dealt with as a stray dog.

33-32. No person shall make noise, fight or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or ~~xx~~ obscene language in the slaughtering house. Persons contravening this bye-law may be summarily ejected.

34-33. No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Mollash or Rabbi in a slaughter house except with the written permission of the President.

35-34. The President, the Executive Officer, the Market Sergeant, or any officer of the Board empowered by the President shall have free access to the slaughter house at any time on any day, and the executive Officer shall have the power to prohibit the sale of any meat, if the Officer is of opinion that it is unfit for human consumption.

36-35. The Executive Officer shall have the power to prohibit the slaughter of any animal he thinks unfit for human consumption or confiscate any carcass or any part of a carcass the consumption of which in his opinion may be injurious to health. In these cases, the opinion of the Executive Officer shall be final.

37-36. No dung or other heaps of rubbish shall be permitted in or near the slaughter-house.

37. The internal surface of the walls and every part of the floor or pavement must be kept in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any ~~xx~~ blood, liquid, refuse, or filth or any

(CONTD.)

other offensive or noxious matter which may be spilt or splashed, deposited or brought into contact with them.

39~~38~~. The walls must be thoroughly washed with hot lime-water during the months of March, June, September and December.

The water supply to the Slaughter house must be kept in good order and supply sufficient for all the purposes including cleaning of the premises and all receptacles must be obtained

4~~0~~39. Sheep, goats, and cattle which are to be slaughtered for sacrificial purposes must be taken to the Sanitary Inspector and that Officer will issue a ticket, after ascertaining that the animal is in no way diseased and that its flesh would not be unfit for human consumption. In order to avoid all chances of substituting another animal, the Sanitary Inspector shall direct the Mestrai of the Board to be present at the slaughter and he shall ascertain that the animal examined by the Inspector is the animal slaughtered.

4~~1~~240. A breach of any of the above Bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs.100/-

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Model Bye-laws on the subject enclosed herewith are to be adopted - Hag-13

Bye-Laws for proper control and restraint of infection by dangerous or infectious diseases.

(Vide Rule 9(h) of Govt. Notification No.L.6579/ V.P.47-38-2, dated 22nd Feb.'39.)

In these bye-laws, dangerous or infectious disease means:--

CHICKENPOX: CHOLERA: DIPTHERIA: LEPROSY: MEASLES: MUMPS: PLAGUE: SCARLET FEVER: SMALL-POX: TYPHOID AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Officer of the Board means:

Either the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Sanitary Officer.

1. Every person shall be bound to give

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immediate information to an officer of the Board of any case of infectious or dangerous disease or of death from such disease coming to his knowledge, either in person, or through a messenger.

2. Every medical practitioner or medical Officer, who in the course of his business, becomes cognizant of the existence of any such disease shall furnish information of the same with the least practicable delay to an officer of the Board.

3. The Officer of the Board. or any other employee of the Board authorised in this behalf by the Officer may, at any time, by day or night, and after giving such notice of his intention, as may in the circumstances appear to him to be reasonable, inspect any place in which any dangerous or infectious disease is reported or suspected to exist and take such measures as he may think fit to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place.

4. When the Officer of the Board considers that the isolation of any person suffering from any dangerous or infectious disease is as a precaution necessary for the protection of the neighbours, he may order such persons to be isolated in such a manner and for such a time as may be approved by that officer.

5. The Officer of the Board may order that any person who has been in contact with a person found to be suffering from such disease, shall be segregated for a period not exceeding ten days in a manner and in a place to be approved by that Officer.

6. No person shall enter any place, wherein persons are isolated or segregated under bye-laws 4 and 5 without the permission of the Officer.

7. The Officer of the Board, may, by a notice in writing, require any person to carry out or allow

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to be carried out by such agency as the Officer may direct, within a time to be specified in the order, such measures for the disinfection or evacuation of his dwelling house or for the disinfection or destruction of any of his personal effects as the Officer may consider necessary.

8. The Board shall from time to time, provide without any charge to the person concerned, temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family compelled to evacuate their dwellings under the bye-laws.

9. If it appears to the Officer of the Board that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking or other domestic purposes to engender or cause the spread, of any dangerous disease, he may, by public notice prohibit removal or use of the said water for such purpose.

10. No person shall remove or use for such purpose any water in respect of which any such public notice has been issued.

11. A breach of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs.100/-.

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Bye-Laws for regulating barber shops and Hair Dressing Saloons.

(Rule No.9 (j) of the rules issued with Govt. Notification No.L.6579/V.P.47-38-2, dated 22-2-39.)

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1 (a). Any person using or wishing to use any premises as a barber shop or hair-dressing saloon shall apply to the President for a license therefor who may, in his discretion, grant the license applied for or require the applicant to effect such improvements as in the President's opinion are necessary before his application can be considered or may refuse

(CONTD.)

to grant the license if, in his opinion, the premises is unsuitable for the purpose.

(b) Applications must be made within fifteen days of the commencement of each official year for renewal of all licenses previously granted.

2. Premises used for barber shops or hair-dressing saloons shall be of sufficient size with a floor space of not less than 10' x 8' and not less than 10' in height with proper lighting and ventilation. They shall be constructed of masonry or of such other materials as may be approved by the Health Officer and no part thereof shall be constructed of inflamable materials.

3. Every part of the floor of the saloon or shop shall be paved or otherwise made impervious and smooth and its walls shall be lime-washed at least twice in a year or more often if so required by the Health Officer.

4. All basins for washing and all sinks and washing places on the premises shall be efficiently drained by pipes which shall, if necessary, be trapped and connected with an underground sewer.

5. The floor shall be swept at least three times a day (a) before the commencement of the work, (b) at noon, and (c) at the close of each day's work followed by a wash with a disinfectant solution.

6. All tables and other furniture shall have smooth and even surfaces and shall be washed and cleaned daily and kept free from accumulations of hair, dirt and filthy substance.

7. All hair and sweepings shall be collected at frequent intervals and deposited in a moveable sanitary bin made of galvanised iron or other equally suitable and impervious material with a close fitting covering lid and emptied into the

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municipal dust-bin as often as necessary.

8. Within or adjoining the premises a washing place with sufficient water laid on from the municipal water-supply shall be provided and any vessel utilised for the storage of water shall be kept scrupulously clean and covered with mosquito proof covers.

9. The premises shall be provided with means for securing a supply of boiling water for the purpose of sterilising implements and washing the appliances in daily use.

10. Razors and other instruments used for a customer shall be rendered safe immediately after such use by being thoroughly cleaned and dipped for at least two minutes in boiling water or disinfected with such disinfectant as may be approved by the Health Officer.

11. Every shaving mug and brush shall be thoroughly rinsed in hot water after each occasion they are used during the course of the day or other disinfectant solution as may be approved. No shaving stick or soap shall be directly applied to the face for shaving.

12. At the end of each day, every brush, towel, apron, comb and other implements used in the premises shall be sterilised by being immersed in boiling water or disinfected in such disinfectant as may be approved by the Health Officer.

13. Alum or any other similar material used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied in powdered or liquid form only.

14. The utmost cleanliness shall be observed by the barbers in their work. They shall wear clean clothes and wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water after serving each customer. The hands of the barber or operator shall, after the customer

(CONTD.)

is served in addition to being washed with soap and water be dipped for not less than two minutes in such disinfectant as may be approved by the Health Officer.

15. No barber who is suffering from an infectious skin disease or any other infectious ailment shall be allowed to attend customers or to be present on the licensed premises.

16. No leper or any other persons suffering from any visible skin disease, open sore, or any loathsome or dangerous disease shall be admitted or be served in such premises.

17. Each shop or saloon shall keep for daily use not less than twelve towels and twelve aprons.

18. A license fee of one rupee will be levied per annum on each barber's shop or hair-dressing saloon.

19. Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees twenty-five and in case of a continuing breach, with fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction or the first breach.

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PRESIDENT:
Mysore Sugar Town Board.

TNS/-
14-11-39.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read:—

Letter No. S.T.B.5243. dated 16th November 1939, from the President, the Mysore Sugar Town Board, requesting sanction to the marginally noted draft bye-laws framed by the Board under Rules 7 and 9 of the Rules issued with Government Order No.L.6579/V-P.47-38-2. dated 22nd February 1939.

*1. Bye-laws for the conduct of business of the Sugar Town Board.
2. Bye-laws regulating the construction of buildings etc.
3. Bye-laws providing Burial and Burning grounds and regulating removal of dead bodies.
4. Bye-laws regulating the disposal of kitchen and stable refuse.
5. Bye-laws for conserving and guarding against pollution of sources of water supply.
6. Bye-laws for the proper cleaning of drains, Latrines etc,
7. Bye-laws for keeping and slaughter of live stock and sale of flesh.
8) Bye-laws for regulating barber shops and hair cutting saloons.

2. Un-official Note No.C.974-3. dated 8th June 1940 from the Director of Public Health on the subject.

ORDER No. L.1275-IV P 47-38-8

Dated, Bangalore, 6th July 1940.

Sanctioned as revised and appended to this order.

Ramgandy
For Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To

The President, the Mysore Sugar Town Board.
The Director of Public Health.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District.

Tsn/4.

I - BYE-LAWS FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE MYSORE SUGAR TOWN BOARD.

Framed under Rule No.7 of the rules issued in Notification No.L.6579 -V.P. 47-38-2, dated 22nd February 1939, for the administration of the industrial area at Mandya.

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1. The President shall preside at every meeting of the Board and in his absence the members of the Board shall choose one of their number to preside thereat.

2. The meetings of the Board shall be held at the office of the Board or at any other place within the New Town area, as the President may, from time to time, determine.

3. All meetings shall be open to the public, provided that the public may be required to withdraw, if it should be deemed necessary by the presiding authority that any enquiry or deliberation pending before the Board should be held in private. The presiding authority may, at any time, cause any person to be removed who interrupts the proceedings.

4. The meetings shall be either ordinary or special

5. The President shall convene a meeting of the Board not less than once in two months.

6. The President may, at any time, convene a special meeting of the Board on his own motion and shall convene such meeting on the requisition of three members.

7. A general meeting shall be held in the third week of July to pass the annual accounts and receive the report of the President and no other business shall be transacted at such a meeting.

8. The date of the ordinary meeting shall be fixed at the previous meeting of the Board, provided that the President may, for sufficient reasons, alter the day of the meeting to a subsequent date. The President shall fix the dates for the other meetings.

9. Three days' notice and in cases of urgency, no notice of shorter duration specifying the date and time of a meeting and the business to be transacted thereat shall be given to every member.

10. A member may bring a proposition, complaint or report before the Board for consideration at an ordinary meeting, by giving five days' previous notice of the same to the President.

11. The Board may, at any meeting, transact any business other than that mentioned in the notice given under bye-law 9, if the majority of the members present agree to do so.

12. Three members shall be sufficient to form a quorum.

13. If, within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned.

14. In the event of the votes on any subject being equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote, provided that he has exercised his vote before the count is taken.

15. No resolution of the Board shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof.

16. The business at meetings shall ordinarily be conducted in English and the minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Board shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall be signed by the President of the Meeting.

17. Within three days of the date of a meeting, a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at such meeting shall be forwarded to Government or such authority as may be appointed by the..

18(a). The President shall be directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the duties imposed upon the Board by Government.

(b) The President shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Board. He shall exercise all the executive functions of the Board, excepting those which may be specially reserved by the Board from time to time and shall have power:-

(1) To appoint, without the previous sanction of the Board, a qualified and competent person to any sanctioned post under the Board the monthly salary of which does not exceed Rs.50/- per mensem, nominations to posts whose salary exceeds Rs.50/- being submitted to the Board for approval.

(2) To grant leave of absence to the holder of any post under the Board, and to appoint a fit person to act for such holder during such absence subject to Sub Rule(1).

(3) To transfer, reduce, suspend or dismiss th holder of any post, the monthly salary of which does not exceed Rs.50/- and to fine any official of the Board.

(4) In emergent cases, to suspend officers getting a monthly salary of Rs. over Rs.50/- placing the matter before the Board for approval at the next meeting.

(5) All transfers and disciplinary measures other than the imposition of fines taken by the executive officers of the Board in respect of officials of the Board drawing a salary exceeding Rs.30/- should be reported to the Board at the next meeting.

(6) The Board may require the President

to furnish them with:

i. Any return, statement, estimate, statistics or other information regarding any matter appertaining to the administration of the Board.

ii. A report on any such matter.

iii. A copy of any document in his charge.

The President shall comply with every such requisition without unreasonable delay.

All contracts on behalf of the Board shall be in writing and signed by the President, who shall have power, without reference to the Board to enter into any contract on behalf of the Board not exceeding in the agrregate Rs.200/- but for all contracts above that sum, the previous sanction of the Board shall be obtained at an ordinary meeting.

All Official Orders and proceedings issuing from the Board as such shall be signed by the President.

19. All accounts and orders and proceedings of the Board shall be kept in the Office of the President and shall be open to the inspection of any Member of the Board during office hours.

20. The President shall kepp the accounts, disburse the pay of the establishment and expend such sums as may be necessary on all items of expenditure frm the funds at the disposal of the Board up to Rs.50/- without reference to the Board. For the expenditure of a larger sum at any time, the sanction ofthe Board shall be obtained at an ordinary meeting.

21. Every license or permission granted and every bill, notice or other document to be served or sent on behalf of or under the authority of the Board shall be signed by the President or the Secretary, or a member duly authorised by the

intended to be used for the purposes of the Factory only and not as a dwelling.

3. With the previous sanction in writing of the Board, or in urgent cases of the President of the Board, the Executive Officer may cause any building, erected in contravention of these provisions to be pulled down or altered, after giving 24 hours' notice in writing to the occupant or owner thereof.

4. The owner of every uninhabited building or portion of a building, which is in a dilapidated and dangerous conditions, shall be bound when required in writing by the Board, to dismantle the same and to have the walls levelled to the groubd.

5 (a) No cooly lines or houses to be rented out or used as dwellings, shall be built in, or on, or attached to, any shop or bazaar, nor built within 20 yards of any shop or bazaar.

(b) Except where dwellings are built of masonry with pucca roof and with doors 6 feet x 2½ feet and one window 2 feet x 1½ ft. in each room or compartment, all huts and buildings of a temporary nature shall be at least 9 feet laterally from any other building and shall have an open road-way in front and rear of not less than 15 ft. Thatched roof construction will not be allowed.

(c) All huts and buildings of a temporary nature shall be constructed of such materials and of such dimensions as may be permitted by the Executive Officer and shall not be inhabited by more than one family, not exceeding seven persons, except with the permission of the Board.

(d) No single room or compartment of any dwelling place shall be less than 8 ft x 8 ft. square

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and 8 ft. high unless specially permitted in writing by the Executive Officer and shall have such means of ventillation as in the opinion of the Executive Officer is sufficient.

(c) The owner or occupier shall keep his premises clean and in good repair and in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

6.(a) No person shall allow any latrine, cesspool or receptacle for filth, or any house or premises to remain in a filthy condition after six hours' notice from the Executive Officer, or

(b) neglect to comply with an order from the Executive Officer to white-wash or disinfect any premises which he owns or occupies or to clean repair, fill up or cover any well, tank, reservoir, marshy ground, or excavation or to remove rank vegetation or other matter within such premises.

7. The owner of any building, or his representative, or tenant, shall be held responsible for any breach of the above Bye-law.

8. Whenever the Board consider, that any block of building is, by reason of the manner in which such buildings are crowded together, or for the want of drainage or ventilation, and the impracticability of cleaning, attended with risk of disease to the occupier thereof, or, to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, they may cause a notice to be fixed to some part of such block requiring the owners, or the occupiers thereof, within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, to execute such works, or to take such action as the Board deem necessary for the prevention of such risk.

9. All vacant sites acquired or held for building purposes shall be held, subject to the conditions in the schedule hereto annexed, a copy of which shall be signed by the person proposing to build.

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SCHEDULE:

1. That no building shall be commenced until the plan and specification of the same be approved by the President.

2. That no excavations, for procuring earth or other material for building purposes, shall be made in or near any building site, except with the permission of the Executive Officer.

3. That no site or building shall be transferred or sublet without the permission of the Board.

4. That breach of any of the above conditions will subject the holder to summary forefeiture of the site.

5. That when the site is resumed on a breach of any of the above conditions or Bye Laws, no one shall be entitled to any compensation or payment for any expenditure whatever incurred thereon.

10. The Board may, at any time, in the manner herein after prescribed, take steps to abate overcrowding in buildings.

11. Whenever the Board consider the interior of a building is so overcrowded as to be or to be likely to become dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of that or of any neighbouring buildings, the Board may after reasonable notice to the owner cause proceedings to be taken before a Magistrate of the First Class for the purpose of obtaining an order to prevent such overcrowding.

12. Such Magistrate, on the production of a Certificate by a medical Officer duly authorised or empowered by the Board or the Government, stating his opinion that the overcrowding complained of is likely to cause disease, or risk of disease, and

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after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to such Magistrate necessary, require the owner of the building within a reasonable time, not being more than six weeks or less than ten days, to abate the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the said building to such extent as he shall deem necessary to prescribe, or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

13. If the said building shall have been sublet, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the same shall, for the purpose of Bye-law (13), be deemed to be the owner of the building.

14. It shall be incumbent on any owner to whom any requisition is issued under bye-law (13) forthwith to give to so many of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the said building as may be necessary to fulfil the conditions prescribed thereby; written notice to vacate the said building within the period specified, in such requisition, and any such lodgers, tenants or inmates receiving such notice shall be bound to comply therewith.

15. Any owner of a building who, after the date specified in any requisition issued under bye-law (14) permits overcrowding of any building in contravention of such requisition, and any person who omits to vacate any such building in accordance with notice given to him under bye-law (14) shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each day subsequent to the date specified in such requisition during which such overcrowding or such omission to vacate continues, provided that the total amount of the fine does not exceed Rs.100/-.

17. For every breach of the bye-law, the offender shall be liable to a fine, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding rupees one hundred.

Bye-laws for providing Burial and Burning Grounds and regulating removal of dead bodies.

(Vide Rule 9(b) of Notification No.L.6579-V.P.47-38-2, dated 22nd February 1939)

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1. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt in any place other than the burial or burning ground duly set apart for the purpose by or under the orders of the Government.

2. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug a grave in any ground so set apart, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave, and no grave shall be less than six feet in depth.

3. Whoever carries a corpse or part of a corpse, through any street or public place, not decently covered or while carrying a corpse or part of a corpse leaves the same unattended, in or near any street, or public place for any purpose whatever shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these by-laws.

4. For every breach of the bye-laws, the offender shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs.100/-.

Bye-laws for regulating the disposal of Kitchen and stable refuse, animal refuse of all kinds and night soil or other offensive matter.

Framed under Rule No9(c) of the Rules issued in Government Notification No.L.6579-V.P.47-38-2, dated the 22nd February, 1939.

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1. All kitchen and stable refuse, animals refuse, night soil and other impure matter shall be deposited in pits, at spots selected by the Executive Officer, or other receptacles assigned for the purpose

unless destroyed by incineration. All such refuse, night-soil and other impure matter may be sold as manure or otherwise disposed of as may be directed by the Executive Officer, and the proceeds shall be credited to the Board.

2. NUISANCE:- Whoever having the care or custody of a child under twelve years of age, omits to prevent such child from committing nuisance in or by the side of any public road or street, shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these bye-laws.

3. DRAINS:- No public drain shall be covered without the written permission of the Board.

4. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited, in or by the side of any public drain, any substance or thing whereby the said drain is, or may be, in any way obstructed.

5. For every breach of these bye-laws, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred on conviction before a Magistrate.

Bye-Laws for conserving and guarding against pollution of all sources of water supply.

(Vide Rule No.9 (d) of the Government Notification No.L.6579 V.P.47-38-2, dated 22-2-1939).

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1. WATER SUPPLY:- Every well used for drinking purposes shall be a draw-well with a parapet wall, not less than three feet in height, and uprights of stone, iron or wood shall be fixed with a pulley attachment for drawing water.

2. All wells and other sources of drinking water supply may be disinfected with permanganate of potash or other suitable disinfectant, whenever necessary, under the direction of the Executive Officer.

3. The President or the Executive Officer may prohibit the use of any well, or order any well to be closed or filled up, which he considers insanitary and incapable of being made sanitary.

4. No person shall bathe or wash clothes, or cattle in any tank or well, not specially set apart for the purpose, and no tank or well so set apart, shall be used for bathing by a person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or for washing the clothes of any such person, or for washing any animal suffering from such diseases.

5. For every breach of the bye-law, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.100/- on conviction before a Magistrat

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Bye-Laws for the proper cleaning of drains, sewers, latrines and urinals.

(Vide Rule No.9 (f) of Government Notification No.L.6579-V.P 47-38-2 dated 22nd February 1939).

Drains and Latrines.

1. The owner of every bazaar or dwelling shall provide a suitable drain of such pattern as may be approved by the Board, in front and in rear of such bazaar or dwelling, unless the Executive Officer decides that such drain is unnecessary, and shall, if specially ordered by the President, provide a similar drain within the premises of such bazaar or dwelling, and shall keep the said drain or drains clean. On failure to comply with this bye-law the President may give the owner or occupant of such bazaar or dwelling 48 hours' notice in writing to provide or to clean such drain or drains, and may, if such notice is not complied with, cause to be constructed or cleaned such drain or drains and recover the cost of doing so from the owner or the occupier to the extent of the amount due from the occupier to the owner.

2. No person shall construct or maintain a privy pit or latrine within the walls of any building without the permission in writing from the Executive Officer or otherwise than in conformity with his directions.

Provided that dwellings belonging to classes among whom females do not appear in public may be provided with a latrine or privy pit of such description and in such places within the premises as may be approved by the Executive Officer, and the same

shall be open to periodical inspection by the Executive Officer and shall be kept clean.

3. Public latrines shall be provided at such places, in such numbers and of such description as may be prescribed by the Board.

4. No person shall ease himself near or outside a latrine, or in or about any road, public pathway well or building, or on the banks or beds of any springs, streams or tanks, or in any place where such act has been specially forbidden by the Board.

5. Every person employing workmen, labourers or other persons exceeding ten in number, or any work, shall be bound, unless the same is considered unnecessary by the Executive Officer, to erect and to keep clean and in repair, suitable latrines separately for the men and women employed. On the failure of any person to comply with this bye-law the Executive Officer may, after 24 hours notice in writing to such person, cause such latrines to be constructed, cleaned or repaired as the case may be and levy the cost thereof from such person.

6. For every breach of the bye-laws, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred on conviction before a Magistrate.

Bye-Laws for keeping and slaughter of Live Stock and Sale of Flesh.

(Vide Rule No.9(g) of Govt. Notification No.L.6579/V.P. 47-38-2 dated 22nd February 1939).

1. Unless with the permission of the Board, no cattle, sheep goats or pigs shall be kept within 30 feet of any building used as a shop or dwelling, nor shall sheds for such animals be erected nearer than 20 yards of any such building.

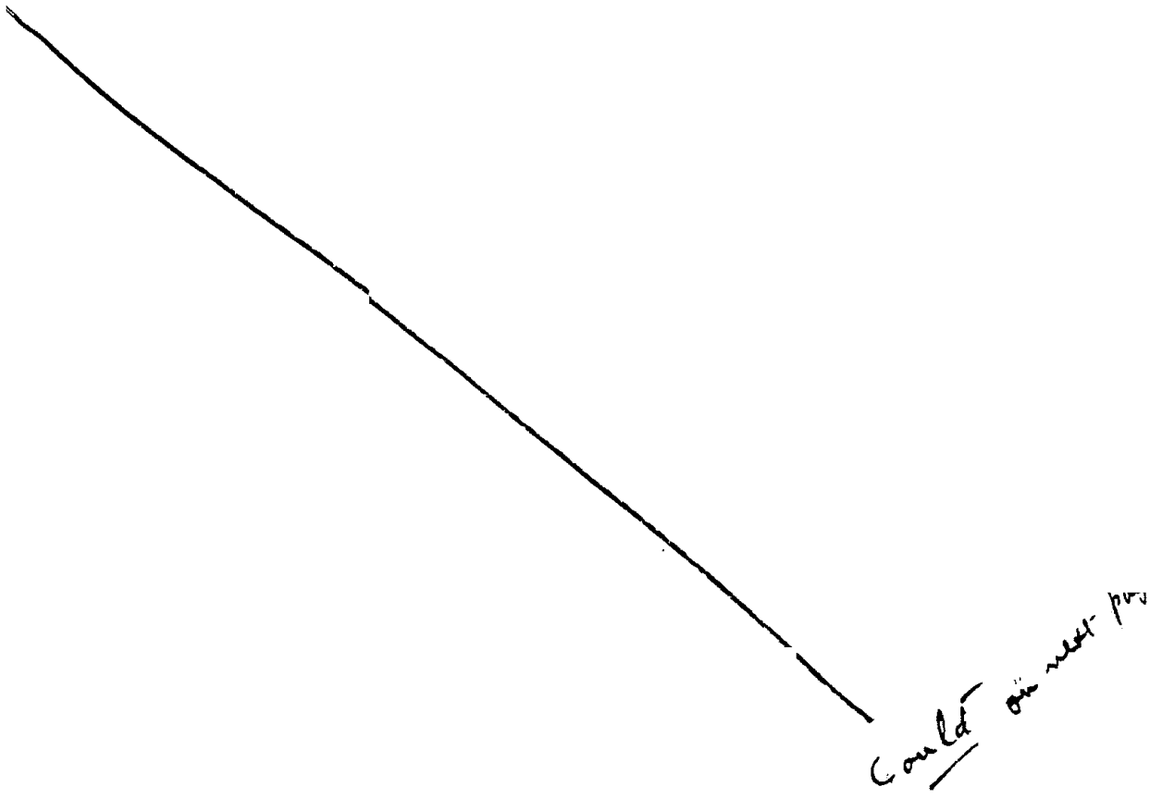
2. No animals shall be slaughtered within 100 yards of any building, source of water supply, or public road or way, except with the permission in writing of a sanitary officer, or otherwise than within enclosures erected for the purpose on such sites as may be selected or approved of by the Board.

3. No place shall be used for slaughtering cattle, sheep, goats or pigs without a license from the Board.

4. A Sanitary Officer may permit any person or persons to kill, without license and without payment of any fee, any animal at any place on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

5. All slaughtering of animals shall take place within such hours as the Board may prescribe, after which all skins, carcases, bones, horns and offal must be removed and the premises cleaned by the owner or contractor.

6. The owner or contractor of every market, slaughter-house, or other place used for slaughtering animals shall pay to the Board such fees, as it may prescribe from time to time, and every person bringing animals for slaughter to such market, slaughter-house or other place, shall pay to the owner or contractor thereof, a fee according to the following scale: -



Bullock	6 annas.
Cow	6 "
Buffalo	6
Calf	4 "
Sheep	2 "
Goat	2 "
Pig.	4 "
Samber & other deer	6 "

7. Every owner of a market, or of any slaughter house, or other place used for slaughtering animals, shall provide such drains and cess-pits therein and such floor therefor as may be considered necessary by the Executive Officer; also a supply of water sufficient for keeping such market, slaughter-house or other place in a clean and wholesome condition.

8. No place shall be used for selling or storing or exposing for sale, meat, poultry, or fish, without license granted in accordance with these bye-laws.

9. The licensee shall not sell or offer for sale, flesh that is stale, decomposed or unfit for human consumption. He should take necessary precautions to protect the flesh from contamination from dust and flies.

10. Animals intended for human consumption only shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-house.

11. Butchers and others shall have access to the slaughter houses for the purpose of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on the conditions specified hereunder.

Only licensed men will be allowed in the slaughter-house for the purpose of dressing the meat. These persons will be provided with a badge once a year by the Board on payment of one rupee. A list of such licensed men will be hung up at the slaughter-house and a copy maintained in the Board Office.

12. Animals shall be slaughtered only in the allotted space in the slaughter-house and no other.

13. No animals shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house except during such hours, as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Board and notified in a conspicuous place in the slaughter-house.

14. None but those engaged in the slaughter of animals and Sanitary Officers and members of the Board shall have access to the slaughter house.

15. Every animal intended for slaughter at the slaughter-house shall be brought thereto one hour before the time fixed so as to admit of examination by the Officer deputed for the purpose by the Board.

16. Animals which, upon examination are found to be free from disease, shall be marked with the Board stamp for slaughtering.

17. Every animal which upon examination is found to be suffering from any disease, shall be marked and handed over to the owner

18. No animal which is not permitted to be slaughtered and which is not meant for immediate slaughter shall be brought into the slaughter house.

19. No animal that is, or is suspected to be with young shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-house.

20. The careass of every animal which has been slaughtered in the slaughter-house shall, after it has been skinned, be carefully examined to ascertain if it is free from disease. The skin shall be likewise similarly examined.

21. Every carcass, which, upon such examination is found to be diseased, shall be seized and destroyed in such manner as to render it unfit for human consumption. Provided that the skin of a carcass not showing signs of an infectious or contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

22. All meat and offal, which, upon such examination, are found to be diseased or considered unfit for human consumption, shall be seized and destroyed.

23. Every skinned carcass, which after such examination is found to be free from disease and fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be quartered or cut up.

24. No person shall blow by means of insufflation the carcass of animals slaughtered for human consumption.

25. The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals which have not been seized for destruction shall be collected in a special offal-room in the slaughterhouse, there to be washed and cleaned before their removal.

26. All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of the slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in the offal pit.

27. The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewers, but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their assistants and deposited in the offal pit.

28. All skins, fat and offal shall be removed within twenty-four hours of the slaughtering of the animal; if not, all skins, offal, fat, entrails, etc., left at a slaughter-house shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the Board and be disposed of as the President or the Executive Officer may direct.

29. No person shall sell or store meat, skin or offal in the premises of a slaughter-house.

30. Meat, entrails and tripe which are fit for human consumption and permitted to be removed from the slaughter-house, shall be removed in covered metal buckets or carts, and such buckets or carts together with their covers shall, at all times, be kept clean.

31. No person suffering from leprosy, sores

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or other diseases of the skin shall enter the slaughter-house.

32. No dog or any animal not intended for slaughter at the time shall be admitted into a slaughter house. Every such dog or animal found there shall be made over to the Police to the dealt with as a stray dog.

33. No person shall make noise, fight or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscene language in the slaughtering house. Persons contravening this bye-law may be summarily ejected.

34. No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Mollash or Rabbi in a slaughter house except with the written permission of the President.

35. The President, the Executive Officer, the Market Sergeant, or any other Officer of the Board empowered by the President shall have free access to the slaughter house at any time on any day, and the executive officer shall have the power to prohibit the sale of any meat, if the officer is of opinion that it is unfit for human consumption.

36. The Executive Officer shall have the power to prohibit the slaughter of any animal he thinks he thinks unfit for human consumption or confiscate any carcass or any part of a carcess the consumption of which in his opinion may be injurious to health. In these cases, the opinion of the Executive Officer shall be final.

37. No dung or other heaps of rubbish shall be permitted in or near the slaughter house.

38. The internal surface of the walls and every part of the floor or pavement must be kept in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any blood, liquid, refuse or filth or any other offensive or noxious matter which may be spilt or splashed, deposited or brought into contact with them.

39. The walls must be thoroughly washed with hot lime-water during the months of March, June, September and December.

40. The water supply to the slaughter house must be kept in good order and supply sufficient for all the purposes including cleaning of the premises and all receptacles must be obtained.

41. Sheep, goats, and cattle which are to be slaughtered for sacrificial purposes must be taken to the Sanitary Inspector and that Officer will issue a ticket, after ascertaining that the animal is in no way diseased and that its flesh would not be unfit for human consumption. In order to avoid all chances of substituting another animal, the Sanitary Inspector shall direct the Mestrai of the Board to be present at the slaughter and shall ascertain that the animal examined by the Inspector is the animal slaughtered.

42. A breach of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100/-.

to be carried out by such agency as the Officer may direct, within a time to be specified in the order, such measures for the disinfection or evacuation of his dwelling house or for the disinfection or destruction of any of his personal effects as the Officer may consider necessary.

8. The Board shall from time to time, provide without any charge to the person concerned, temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family compelled to evacuate their dwellings under the bye-laws.

9. If it appears to the Officer of the Board that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking or other domestic purposes to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease, he may, by public notice prohibit removal or use of the said water for such purpose.

10. No person shall remove or use for such purpose any water in respect of which any such public notice has been issued.

11. A breach of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100/-.

BYE-LAWS FOR REGULATING BARBER SHOPS AND HAIR DRESSING SALOONS.

(Rule No.9 (j) of the rules issued with Govt. Notification No.L.6579/V.F.47-38-2, dated 22-2-39).

1 (a) Any person using or wishing to use any premises as a barber shop or hair-dressing saloon shall apply to the President for a license therefor who may, in his discretion, grant the license applied for or require the applicant to effect such improvements as in the President's opinion are necessary before his application can be considered or may refuse to grant the license if, his opinion, the premises is unsuitable for the purpose.

(b) Applications must be made within fifteen days o commencement of each official year for renewal of all licens previously granted.

2. Premises used for barber shops or hair-dressing saloons shall be of sufficient size with a floor space of not less than 10' x 8' and not less than 10' in height with proper lighting and ventilation. They shall be constructed of masonry or of such other materials as may be approved by the Health Officer and no part thereof shall be constructed of inflamable materials.

3. Every part of the floor of the saloon or shop shall be paved or otherwise made impervious and smooth and its walls shall be lime-washed at least twice in a year or more often if so required by the Health Officer.

4. All basins for washing and all sinks and washing places on the premises shall be efficiently drained by pipes which shall, if necessary, be trapped and connected with an undergound sewer.

5. The floor shall be swept at least three times a day (a) before the commencement of the work, (b) at noon, and (c) at the close of each day's work followed by a wash with a disinfectant solution.

6. All tables and other furniture shall have smooth and even surfaces and shall be washed and cleaned daily and kept free from accumulations of hair, dirt and filthy substance.

7. All hair and sweepings shall be collected at frequent intervals and deposited in a moveable sanitary bin made of galvanised iron or other equally suitable and impervious material with a close fitting covering lid, and emptied into the public dust-bin as often as necessary.

8. Within or adjoining the premises a washing place with sufficient water laid on from the public water-supply shall be provided and any vessel utilised for the storage of water shall be kept scrupulously clean and covered with mosquito proof covers.

9. The premises shall be provided with means for securin a supply of boiling water for the purpose of sterlising implements and washing the appliances in daily use.

10. Razors and other instruments used for a customer shall be rendered safe immediately after such use by being thoroughly cleaned and dipped for at least two minutes in boiling water or disinfected with such disinfectant as may be approved by the Health Officer.

11. Every shaving mug and brush shall be thoroughly rinsed in hot water after each occasion they are used during the course of the day or other disinfectant solution as may be approved No shaving stick or soap shall be directly applied to the face for shaving.

12. At the end of each day, every brush, towel, apron, comb and other implements used in the premises shall be sterilised by being immersed in boiling water or disinfected in such disinfectant as may be approved by the Health Officer.

13. Alum or any other similar materials used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied in powdered or liquid form only.

14. The utmost cleanliness shall be observed by the barbers in their work. They shall wear clean clothes and wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water after serving each customer. The hands of the barber or operator shall, after the customer is served in addition to being washed with soap and water be dipped for not less than two minutes in such disinfectant as may be approved by the Health Officer.

15. No barber who is suffering from an infectious skin disease or any other infectious ailment shall be allowed to attend customers or to be present on the licensed premises.

16. No leper or any other persons suffering from any visible skin disease, open sore, ar any loathsome or dangerous disease shall be admitted or be served in such premises.

17. Each shop or saloon shall keep for daily use not less than twelve towels and twelve aprons.

18. A license fee of one rupee will be levied per annum on each barber's shop or hair-dressing saloon.

19. Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees twenty-five.

By order

J. Ramachandra Rao

For Secretary to Govt.

Law Delhi.

GRA/4.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat.

No. L 1453/V.P 47-38-9 *Dated, Bangalore,* 19th aug 40

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Law Department.

To

The President,
Mysore Sugar Town Board,
M a n d y a .

Sir,

In continuation of Government Order No. L. 1275-7/V.P. 47-38-8 dated the 6th August 1940 sanctioning the draft bye-laws framed by the Mysore Sugar Town Board, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the model bye-laws regarding notifiable diseases, ~~and~~ suggested by the Director of Public Health and to request you to ascertain from the Board and intimate Government if they are willing to adopt the said bye-laws in lieu of those framed by the Board for the proper control and restraint of dangerous or infectious diseases for which sanction was solicited in your letter No. S.T.B. 5243 dated the 16th November 1939.

I have the honor to be,
S i r ,
Your most obedient servant,

For Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

P.H.

[App. F. III-2

Tel. Add.: "MYSUGAR" Mandya

985

Codes Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn. & Bentley's

THE MYSORE SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: Seshadri Road, Bangalore

Factory: Mandya (Mysore State)

Factory Office

Mandya, 20th Aug. 1940.

Secy. Law Dept. 22 AUG. 1940 Govt of Mysore

Ref. No. STB/ 962

The Secretary to Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Law Department,
General & Revenue Secretariat,
BANGALORE.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter Ref.No.L-1453/V.P.47-38-9, dated the 19th August 1940, forwarding a copy of the model bye-laws regarding notifiable diseases, suggested by the Director of Public Health and thank you very much for the same.

We will submit these bye-laws to the Board at its next meeting and let you know their opinion in due course.

Sub-Ld
Further communication from the President will be awaited, if appd.

Yours faithfully,
THE MYSORE SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.
M. S. Lakshmana
GENERAL MANAGER.

NGF/KN.

23/8

23/8

Sub-Ld

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

MODEL BYE-LAWS REGARDING NOTIFICABLE DISEASES.

1. (A) Notifiable disease means and includes -

1. Acute Influenzal Phneumonia,
2. Anthrox,
3. Cerebrospinal fever,
4. Chickenpox,
5. Cholera,
6. Diptheria,
7. Enteric Fever,
8. Leprosy.
9. Measles,
10. Plague,
11. Rabies,
12. Relapsing Fever,
13. Scarlet Fever,
14. Small-Pox.
15. Tuberculosis,
16. Typhus.

(B) Officer of the Board means -

Either the Chief Executive Officer or the Health Officer or any Medical Officer who is acting as a Health Officer.

2. Information regarding Notifiable Diseases - Every Medical Practitioner who, in the course of his practice, becomes cognisant of the existence o. notifiable disease in any private or public dwelling other than a public hospital and every Manager of any Factory or public building, every keeper of a boarding or lodging house, every head of a family and every owner or occupier of a house, who knows or has reason to believe that any person in any premises under his management, control or occupation, is suffering from or has died of a notifiable disease, shall, if the case has not been already reported, give information of the same with the least practicable delay to the Officer of the Board, or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

Explanation - In this Bye-law " Medical Practitioner includes a Vaidya or a Hakim, whether registered or not.

3. The Officer of the Board, or any person authorised by him in this behalf may at all reasonable hours inspect any place in which any notifiable disease is r.ported or suspected to exist after such notice as may appear to him reasonable and take such measures as he may consider necessary to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place.

4. If it appears to the Officer of the Board, that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of any notifiable disease, he may, after giving to the occupier of such hut or shed such previous notice of his intention as may in the circumstances of the case appear to him reasonable, take measures for having such hut or shed and

all the materials.thereof destroyed.

(A) And that any person suffering from any such disease -

(1) is without proper lodging or accommodation,

(2) is lodged in a place occupied by more than one family or

(3) is without medical supervision directed to the prevention of spread of the disease, or

(4) is in a place where his presence is a danger to the neighbourhood should be removed to the hospital or other place at which patients suffering from such disease are received for treatment

the Officer of the Board or any person authorised by him in this behalf may remove such person or cause his removal to such hospital or place.

(B) If any woman, who according to custom, does not appear in public is removed to any such hospital or place -

(1) the removal shall be effected in such a way as to preserve her privacy,

(2) special accommodation in accordance with the custom as aforesaid shall be provided to her in such hospital or place.

(C) No person shall leave or be taken away from any hospital or other place referred to in sub-section (1) without the permission of the Medical Officer in charge of the Officer of the Board or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

5. If, on the application of the Officer of the Board, a Magistrate (not being a Magistrate of the Third Class) is satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of the public health that a lodging house or any place where articles of food are sold or prepared or stored or exposed for sale should be closed on account of the existence or recent occurrence in such lodging house or place of a case of a notifiable disease, the Magistrate may, by order, direct it to be closed until the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order or until it is certified by the Officer of the Board to be free from infection.

6. No person shall send or take to any laundry or public wash-house or any public water course, tank or well for the purpose of being washed or to any place for the purpose of being cleaned, any clothing, bedding or other article which he knows to have been exposed to infection from any notifiable disease,

unless such article has been disinfected by or to the satisfaction of the Officer of the Board or a Registered Medical Practitioner or, unless under instruction from such a person it is sent with proper precautions to a laundry for the purpose of disinfection with notice that it has been exposed to infection or place or cause or permit to be placed in any dust bin or other receptable for the deposit of refuse of any matter which he knows to have been exposed to infection from a notifiable disease and which has not been disinfected.

7. (a) No person who knows that he is suffering from a notifiable disease shall enter any public conveyance without previously notifying the owner, driver, or conductor thereof that he is so suffering.

(b) No person having the care of a person whom he knows to be suffering from a notifiable disease shall permit that person to be carried in any public conveyance without previously notifying the owner, driver or conductor thereof that the person is so suffering.

(c) The owner, driver, or conductor of a public conveyance used for the conveyance of passengers at separate fares shall not convey therein a person whom he knows to be suffering from a notifiable disease at any time when a passenger not suffering from such disease at any time when a passenger not suffering from such disease is being conveyed therein.

(d) The owner or driver of any public conveyance may refuse to convey therein any person suffering from a notifiable disease until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss and expense which will be incurred by reason of the provision in clause (e).

(e) If a person suffering from a notifiable disease is conveyed in a public conveyance, the person in charge thereof shall, as soon as practicable, give notice to the Officer of the Board and before permitting any other person to enter the conveyanceshall cause it to be disinfected.

(f) The Officer of the Board when so requested by the person in charge of a public conveyance in which a person

suffering from a notifiable disease has been conveyed shall provide for its disinfection.

8. No person, shall without a special permit from the officer of the Board let or sublet or permit or suffer any prospective tenant enter a building in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from a notifiable disease within the three months immediately proceding.

9. (1) No person who know that he is suffering from a notifiable disease shall expose other persons to the risk of infection by his presence or conduct in

(a) Any street or public place,

(b) Any Market, Theatre or other place of entertainment, or assembly or

(c) Any school, or College, Playground or such other place or

(d) Any hotel, Hostel, Boarding House, Choultry, rest house or Club or

(e) Any Factory or shop.

EXPLANATION: A person shall be deemed to know that he is suffering from a notifiable disease if he has been informed by the Officer of the Board or any other person authorised by him in this respect or a Medical Practioner, that he is so suffering.

(2) No person who has the care of a person whom he knows to be suffering from a notifiable disease shall cause or permit that person to expose others to the risk of infection by his persons or conduct in any place referred to in clause (1) above.

10. (A) If a case of notifiable disease occurs on any premises, the Officer of the Boa rd, whether the person suffering from the disease has been removed from the premises or not, make an order forbidding any work to which this bye-law applies to be given out to any person, living or working on those premises or in such part thereof as may be specified in the order, or any order so made my be served on the occupier of the Factory from which the work is given out or on any Contractor employed by such occupier.

(B) An order under this bye-law may be expressed to be operative for a specified time or until the premises or any part thereof specified in the order have been disinfected to the

satisfaction of the Officer of the Board or may be expressed to be in operation so long as any other reasonable precautions specified in the order are taken.

11. No person who knows that he is suffering from a notifiable disease shall take any book, or cause any book to be taken for his use, or use any book taken, from any public or circulating Library.

12. (a) No person having the charge or control of the body of any person who has died while suffering from a notifiable disease shall permit or suffer persons to come unnecessarily into contact with, or proximity to, the body.

(b) No person shall without the sanction in writing of the officer of the Board keep or suffer in any premises for more than twelve hours the body of any person who has died while suffering from any notifiable disease.

(c) If any such body remains undisposed of for more than twelve hours without the sanction referred to in clause (b) above or if the dead body of any person is kept or suffered to be kept in any building, or of any adjoining or neighbouring building, any Magistrate may, on the application of the Officer of the Board, order the body to be removed and disposed of within a specified time by the Municipality.

(d) the expense of the removal and disposal of any such dead body shall be borne by the Municipality, but such expenses may be recovered as if it were a tax due to the Municipality from any person who would have been legally liable therefor but for such removal and disposal, unless in the opinion of Municipality he is too poor to do so.

(e) If any person dies in a hospital or a place of temporary accommodation for the sick, while suffering from a notifiable disease, and the officer of the Board certified that in his openion it is desirable in order to prevent the spread of infection, that the body should not be removed from such hospital or place except for the purpose of being taken direct to a burial or burning groud or a crematorium for being forthwith burried or cremated, no person shall remove the body from the hospital or plae expect for such a purpose.

(f) When the body is removed for the purpose aforesaid it shall forthwith be taken direct to a burial or burning ground or a crematorium and there buried or cremated with the least practicable delay.

13. Without the permission of the officer of the Board, no person shall cause or permit to be carried in a public conveyance the dead body of any person who has died of a notifiable disease.

14. In the event of the prevalence of a notifiable disease in the Municipal Limits on the application of the officer of the Board, any Magistrate, not being a Magistrate of a third Class, having local jurisdiction shall have power to prohibit either generally, or by special order in any individual case, assemblages consisting of any number of persons exceeding fifty, in any place whether public or private, or in any circumstances, or for any purpose, if in his opinion such assemblages in such place, is such circumstances, or for such purpose, would be likely to become a means of spreading the disease or of rendering it more virulent.

15. The Officer of the Board or any other person authorised by him may enter upon any premises and take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of destroying the rats, mice and other animals susceptible to Plague infecting the same, after giving not less than twenty four hours previous notice to such occupier or owner.

16. Whoever infringes any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs.50/- and whoever disobeys or fails to comply with any notice or order issued under any of these bye-laws shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs.50/- and with further fine which may extend to Rs.5/- for every day on which the said disobedience or failure continues after the date of the first conviction.

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MODEL BYE-LAWS REGARDING NOTIFICABLE DISEASES

1. (A) Notifiable disease means and includes -

1. Acute Influenzal Phneumonia,
2. Anthrox,
3. Cerebrospinal fever,
4. Chickenpox,
5. Cholera,
6. Diptheria,
7. Enteric Fever,
8. Leprosy.
9. Measles,
10. Plague,
11. Rabies,
12. Relapsing Fever,
13. Scarlet Fever,
14. Small-Pox.
15. Tuberculosis,
16. Typhus.

(B) Officer of the Board means -

Either the Chief Executive Officer or the Health Officer or any Medical Officer who is acting as a Health Officer.

2. Information regarding Notifiable Diseases - Every Medical Practitioner who, in the course of his practice, becomes cognisant of the existence of notifiable disease in any private or public dwelling other than a public hospital and every Manager of any Factory or public building, every keeper of a boarding or lodging house, every head of a family and every owner or occupier of a house, who knows or has reason to believe that any person in any premises under his management, control or occupation, is suffering from or has died of a notifiable disease, shall, if the case has not been already reported, give information of the same with the least practicable delay to the Officer of the Board, or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

Explanation - In this Bye-law " Medical Practitioner " includes a Vaidya or a Hakim, whether registered or not.

3. The Officer of the Board, or any person authorised by him in this behalf may at all reasonable hours inspect any place in which any notifiable disease is reported or suspected to exist after such notice as may appear to him reasonable and take such measures as he may consider necessary to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place.

4. If it appears to the Officer of the Board, that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of any notifiable disease, he may, after giving to the occupier of such hut or shed such previous notice of his intention as may in the circumstances of the case appear to him reasonable, take measures for having such hut or shed and

MODEL BYE-LAWS REGARDING NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

1. (A) Notifiable disease means and includes -

1. Acute Influenzal Pneumonia,	9. Measles,
2. Anthrox,	10. Plague,
3. Cerebro spinal fever,	11. Rabies,
4. Chickenpox,	12. Relapsing Fever,
5. Cholera,	13. Scarlet Fever,
6. Diphtheria,	14. Small-Pox.
7. Enteric Fever,	15. Tuberculosis,
8. Leprosy.	16. Typhus.

(B) Officer of the Board means -

Either the Chief Executive Officer or the Health Officer or any Medical Officer who is acting as a Health Officer.

2. Information regarding Notifiable Diseases - Every Medical Practitioner who, in the course of his practice, becomes cognisant of the existence of notifiable disease in any private or public dwelling other than a public hospital and every Manager of any Factory or public building, every keeper of a boarding or lodging house, every head of a family and every owner or occupier of a house, who knows or has reason to believe that any person in any premises under his management, control or occupation, is suffering from or has died of a notifiable disease, shall, if the case has not been already reported, give information of the same with the least practicable delay to the Officer of the Board, or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

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4. If it appears to the Officer of the Board, that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of any notifiable disease, he may, after giving to the occupier of such hut or shed such previous notice of his intention as may in the circumstances of the case appear to him reasonable, take measures for having such hut or shed and

all the materials.thereof destroyed.

(A) And that any person suffering from any such disease -

(1) is without proper lodging or accommodation,

(2) is lodged in a place occupied by more than one family or

(3) is without medical supervision directed to the prevention of spread of the disease, or

(4) is in a place where his presence is a danger to the neighbourhood should be removed to the hospital or other place at which patients suffering from such disease are received for treatment;

the Officer of the Board or any person authorised by him in this behalf may remove such person or cause his removal to such hospital or place.

(B) If any woman, who according to custom, does not appear in public is removed to any such hospital or place -

(1) the removal shall be effected in such a way as to preserve her privacy

(2) special accommodation in accordance with the custom as aforesaid shall be provided to her in such hospital or place.

(C) No person shall leave or be taken away from any hospital or other place referred to in sub-section (1) without the permission of the Medical Officer in charge of the Officer of the Board or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

5. If, on the application of the Officer of the Board, a Magistrate (not being a Magistrate of the Third Class) is satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of the public health that a lodging house or any place where articles of food are sold or prepared or stored or exposed for sale should be closed on account of the existence or recent occurrence in such lodging house or place of a case of a notifiable disease, the Magistrate may, by order, direct it to be closed until the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order or until it is certified by the Officer of the Board to be free from infection.

6. No person shall send or take to any laundry or public wash-house or any public water course, tank or well for the purpose of being washed or to any place for the purpose of being cleaned, any clothing, bedding or other article which he knows to have been exposed to infection from any notifiable disease,

all the materials thereof destroyed.

(A) And that any person suffering from any such disease -

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(2) is lodged in a place occupied by more than one family or

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5. If, on the application of the Officer of the Board, a Magistrate (not being a Magistrate of the Third Class) is satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of the public health that a lodging house or any place where articles of food are sold or prepared or stored or exposed for sale should be closed on account of the existence or recent occurrence in such lodging house or place of a case of a notifiable disease, the Magistrate may, by order, direct it to be closed until the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order or until it is certified by the Officer of the Board to be free from infection.

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unless such article has been disinfected by or to the satisfaction of the Officer of the Board or a Registered Medical Practitioner or, unless under instruction from such a person it is sent with proper precautions to a laundry for the purpose of disinfection with notice that it has been exposed to infection or place or cause or permit to be placed in any dust bin or other receptable for the deposit of refuse of any matter which he knows to have been exposed to infection from a notifiable disease and which has not been disinfected.

7. (a) No person who knows that he is suffering from a notifiable disease shall enter any public conveyance without previously notifying the owner, driver, or conductor thereof that he is so suffering.

(b) No person having the care of a person whom he knows to be suffering from a notifiable disease shall permit that person to be carried in any public conveyance without previously notifying the owner, driver or conductor thereof that the person is so suffering.

(c) The owner, driver, or conductor of a public conveyance used for the conveyance of passengers at separate fares shall not convey therein a person whom he knows to be suffering from a notifiable disease at any time when a passenger not suffering from such disease at any time when a passenger not suffering from such disease is being conveyed therein.

(d) The owner or driver of any public conveyance may refuse to convey therein any person suffering from a notifiable disease until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss and expense which will be incurred by reason of the provision in clause (e)

(e) If a person suffering from a notifiable disease is conveyed in a public conveyance, the person in charge thereof shall, as soon as practicable, give notice to the Officer of the Board and before permitting any other person to enter the conveyance shall cause it to be disinfected.

(f) The Officer of the Board when so requested by the person in charge of a public conveyance in which a person

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faction of the Officer of the Board or a Registered Medical
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suffering from a notifiable disease has been conveyed shall provide for its disinfection.

8. No person, shall without a special permit from the officer of the Board let or sublet or permit or suffer any prospective tenant enter a building in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from a notifiable disease within the three months immediately preceding.

9. (1) No person who know that he is suffering from a notifiable disease shall expose other persons to the risk of infection by his presence or conduct in .

(a) Any street or public place,

(b) Any Market, Theatre or other place of entertainment, or assembly or

(c) Any school, or College, Playground or such other place or

(d) Any hotel, Hostel, Boarding House, Choultry, rest house or Club or

(e) Any Factory or shop.

EXPLANATION: A person shall be deemed to know that he is suffering from a notifiable disease if he has been informed by the Officer of the Board or any other person authorised by him in this respect or a Medical Practioner, that he is so suffering.

(2) No person who has the care of a person whom he knows to be suffering from a notifiable disease shall cause or permit that person to expose others to the risk of infection by his persons or conduct in any place referred to in clause (1) above.

10. (A) If a case of notifiable disease occurs on any premises, the Officer of the Boa rd, whether the person suffering from the disease has been removed from the premises or not, make an order forbidding any work to which this bye-law applies to be given out to any person, living or working on those premises or in such part thereof as may be specified in the order, or any order so made may be served on the occupier of the Factory from which the work is given out or on any Contractor employed by such occupier.

(B) An order under this bye-law may be expressed to be operative for a specified time or until the premises or any part thereof specified in the order have been disinfected to the

satisfaction of the Officer of the Board or may be expressed to be in operation so long as any other reasonable precautions specified in the order are taken.

11. No person who knows that he is suffering from a notifiable disease shall take any book, or cause any book to be taken for his use, or use any book taken, from any public or circulating library.

12. (a) No person having the charge or control of the body of any person who has died while suffering from a notifiable disease shall permit or suffer persons to come unnecessarily into contact with, or proximity to, the body.

(b) No person shall without the sanction in writing of the officer of the Board keep or suffer in any premises for more than twelve hours the body of any person who has died while suffering from any notifiable disease.

(c) If any such body remains undisposed of for more than twelve hours without the sanction referred to in clause (b) above or if the dead body of any person is kept or suffered to be kept in any building, or of any adjoining or neighbouring building, any Magistrate may, on the application of the Officer of the Board, order the body to be removed and disposed of within a specified time by the Municipality.

(d) the expense of the removal and disposal of any such dead body shall be borne by the Municipality, but such expenses may be recovered as if it were a tax due to the Municipality from any person who would have been legally liable therefor but for such removal and disposal, unless in the opinion of Municipality he is too poor to do so.

(e) If any person dies in a hospital or a place of temporary accommodation for the sick, while suffering from a notifiable disease, and the officer of the Board certified that in his openion it is desirable in order to prevent the spread of infection, that the body should not be removed from such hospital or place except for the purpose of being taken direct to a burial or burning ground or a crematorium for being forthwith buried or cremated, no person shall remove the body from the hospital or place expect for such a purpose.

(f) When the body is removed for the purpose aforesaid it shall forthwith be taken direct to a burial or burning ground or a crematorium and there buried or cremated with the least practicable delay.

13. Without the permission of the officer of the Board, no person shall cause or permit to be carried in a public conveyance the dead body of any person who has died of a notifiable disease.

14. In the event of the prevalence of a notifiable disease in the Municipal Limits on the application of the officer of the Board, any Magistrate, not being a Magistrate of a third Class, having local jurisdiction shall have power to prohibit either generally, or by special order in any individual case, assemblages consisting of any number of persons exceeding fifty, in any place whether public or private, or in any circumstances, or for any purpose, if in his opinion such assemblages in such place, is such circumstances, or for such purpose, would be likely to become a means of spreading the disease or of rendering it more virulent.

15. The Officer of the Board or any other person authorised by him may enter upon any premises and take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of destroying the rats, mice and other animals susceptible to Plague infecting the same, after giving not less than twenty four hours previous notice to such occupier or owner.

16. Whoever infringes any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs.50/- and whoever disobeys or fails to comply with any notice or order issued under any of these bye-laws shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs.50/- and with further fine which may extend to Rs.5/- for every day on which the said disobedience or failure continues after the date of the first conviction.

all the materials thereof destroyed.

(A) And that any person suffering from any such disease -

(1) is without proper lodging or accommodation,

(2) is lodged in a place occupied by more than one family or

(3) is without medical supervision directed to the prevention of spread of the disease, or

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(B) If any woman, who according to custom, does not appear in public is removed to any such hospital or place -

(1) the removal shall be effected in such a way as to preserve her privacy,

(2) special accommodation in accordance with the custom as aforesaid shall be provided to her in such hospital or place.

(C) No person shall leave or be taken away from any hospital or other place referred to in sub-section (1) without the permission of the Medical Officer in char e of the Officer of the Board or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

5. If, on the application of the Officer of the Board, a Magistrate (not being a Magistrate of the Third Class) is satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of the public health that a lodging house or any place where articles of food are sold or prepared or stored or exposed for sale should be closed on account of the existence or recent occurrence in such lodging house or place of a case of a notifiable disease, the Magistrate may by order, direct it to be closed until the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order or until it is certified by the Officer of the Board to be free from infection.

6. No person shall send or take to any laundry or public wash-house or any public water course, tank or well for the purpose of being washed or to any place for the purpose of being cleaned, any clothing, bedding or other article which he knows to have been exposed to infection from any notifiable disease,

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(c) The owner, driver, or conductor of a public conveyance used for the conveyance of passengers at separate fares shall not convey therein a person whom he knows to be suffering from a notifiable disease at any time when a passenger not suffering from such disease at any time when a passenger not suffering from such disease is being conveyed therein.

(d) The owner or driver of any public conveyance may refuse to convey therein any person suffering from a notifiable disease until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss and expense which will be incurred by reason of the provision in clause (e).

(e) If a person suffering from a notifiable disease is conveyed in a public conveyance, the person in charge thereof shall, as soon as practicable, give notice to the Officer of the Board and before permitting any other person to enter the conveyance shall cause it to be disinfected.

(f) The Officer of the Board when so requested by the person in charge of a public conveyance in which a person

suffering from a notifiable disease has been conveyed shall provide for its disinfection.

8. No person, shall without a special permit from the officer of the Board let or sublet or permit or suffer any prospective tenant enter a building in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from a notifiable disease within the three months immediately proceding.

9. (1) No person who know that he is suffering from a notifiable disease shall expose other persons to the risk of infection by his presence or conduct in

(a) Any street or public place,

(b) Any Market, Theatre or other place of entertainment, or assembly or

(c) Any school, or College, Playground or such othe place or

(d) Any hotel, Hostel, Boarding House, Choultry, rest house or Club or

(e) Any Factory or shop.

EXPLANATION: A person shall be deemed to know that he is suffering from a notifiable disease if he has been informed by the Officer of the Board or any other person authorised by him in this respect or a Medical Practioner, that he is so suffering.

(2) No person who has the care of a person whom he knows to be suffering from a notifiable disease shall cause or permit that person to expose others to the risk of infection by his persons or conduct in any place referred to in clause (1) above.

10. (A) If a case of notifiable disease occurs on any premises, the Officer of the Boa rd, whether the person suffering from the disease has been removed from the premises or not, make an order forbidding any work to which this bye-law applies to be given out to any person, living or working on those premises or in such part thereof as may be specified in the order, or any order so made may be served on the occupier of the Factory from which the work is given out or on any Contractor employed by such occupier

(B) An order under this bye-law may be expressed to be operative for a specified time or until the premises or any part thereof specified in the order have been disinfected to the

satisfaction of the Officer of the Board or may be expressed to be in operation so long as any other reasonable precautions specified in the order are taken.

11. No person who knows that he is suffering from a notifiable disease shall take any book, or cause any book to be taken for his use, or use any book taken, from any public or circulating Library.

12. (a) No person having the charge or control of the body of any person who has died while suffering from a notifiable disease shall permit or suffer persons to come unnecessarily into contact with, or proximity to, the body.

(b) No person shall without the sanction in writing of the officer of the Board keep or suffer in any premises for more than twelve hours the body of any person who has died while suffering from any notifiable disease.

(c) If any such body remains undisposed of for more than twelve hours without the sanction referred to in clause (b) above or if the dead body of any person is kept or suffered to be kept in any building, or of any adjoining or neighbouring building, any Magistrate may, on the application of the Officer of the Board, order the body to be removed and disposed of within a specified time by the Municipality.

(d) the expense of the removal and disposal of any such dead body shall be borne by the Municipality, but such expenses may be recovered as if it were a tax due to the Municipality from any person who would have been legally liable therefor but for such removal and disposal, unless in the opinion of Municipality he is too poor to do so.

(e) If any person dies in a hospital or a place of temporary accommodation for the sick, while suffering from a notifiable disease, and the officer of the Board certified that in his openion it is desirable in order to prevent the spread of infection, that the body should not be removed from such hospital or place except for the purpose of being taken direct to a burial or burning ground or a crematorium for being forthwith burried or cremated, no person shall remove the body from the hospital or place expect for such a purpose.

(f) When the body is removed for the purpose aforesaid it shall forthwith be taken direct to a burial or burning ground or a crematorium and there buried or cremated with the least practicable delay.

13. Without the permission of the officer of the Board, no person shall cause or permit to be carried in a public conveyance the dead body of any person who has died of a notifiable disease.

14. In the event of the prevalence of a notifiable disease in the Municipal Limits on the application of the officer of the Board, any Magistrate, not being a Magistrate of a third Class, having local jurisdiction shall have power to prohibit either generally, or by special order in any individual case, assemblages consisting of any number of persons exceeding fifty, in any place whether public or private, or in any circumstances, or for any purpose, if in his opinion such assemblages in such place, is such circumstances, or for such purpose, would be likely to become a means of spreading the disease or of rendering it more virulent.

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16. Whoever infringes any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs.50/- and whoever disobeys or fails to comply with any notice or order issued under any of these bye-laws shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs.50/- and with further fine which may extend to Rs.5/- for every day on which the said disobedience or failure continues after the date of the first conviction.